



IN IOWA.

Letter of Acceptance of a Candidate on State Ticket.

WORK TO LIVE.

Republican and Democratic Cures Examined and Found Wanting—The Commodity Labor Bound to Go Down in Price While the Purchaser is the Capitalist Class—Exchange of Services by Co-operation the Only Way to Untie the Knot—And the Means Thereto is None Other than the Socialist Labor Party, the Party of the Proletariat.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 16th.

Dr. A. Rindler,
Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa.
Dear Comrade—Your letter of the 12th inst. with the notice that I was honored by the State Convention of the S. L. P. when at Davenport on the 7th inst. with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Iowa is duly received.

Let me say a few words in regard to the political situation of Iowa. There never was more urgent need for a sound workingmen's party, such as the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa is. In glancing over the political arena of our great State we find corruption on every hand. The two great political parties, as they are called, Democratic and Republican, are making preparations for an active campaign to be waged this coming fall. The amount of money that will be spent during the campaign and the eloquence that will be wasted on either side, would be almost sufficient to meet the expenditure of our State government for one year. And to what purpose? It is simply this, to turn one set of experienced bootlickers out and to let another set of unexperienced bootlickers in. Both parties propose to cure the disease through different remedies. The Republican party offers as a cure the single gold standard. The yellow metal might be good enough to help the eyesight, but it certainly cannot help the workingman who is out of employment, because he has produced three times as many commodities as he has been paid for. The glittering gold in the banks cannot help the workingman to empty the tank (the market) which he has helped to fill through the aid of machinery. The Democratic cure is more complicated; they offer us both metals and tell us workingmen that through the use of both metals we can entirely cure our disease and make the workingmen happy. A moment's reflection is necessary. If through the use of both metals we can cure our ailments, it is then worthy of consideration and it should require an intelligent investigation of every voter in the State of Iowa.

Certainly through the free use of both metals at the mint of 16 to 1 prices would go up and all commodities or necessities would rise in price, and as labor is a commodity so labor would go up, too. So they tell us, of course. A little investigation from a scientific standpoint brings out the truth that the above statement won't hold water. Raising prices would only benefit the owner of commodities of merchandise, etc., and the workingmen who have nothing to sell but their labor power (and they number nearly 60 per cent. of the population) cannot be benefited by rising prices. To illustrate: As a rule any other commodity outside of muscle you can withhold from immediate sale on the market; that is, if you know that prices of every other commodity are tending to rise in the near future, you can store it away, and wait the time when you can dispose of it at your expected price. But the workingman who has nothing but his labor power cannot withhold his commodity from the market a single day. If he does, starvation is his prospect. He must sell his commodity at once, and as the market, since the age of machinery began, has always been overcrowded, so the man who consumes the labor power will not be hasty until he finds out the lowest possible market price, and that is barely a subsistence for the workingman.

Once the product of the workingmen is in the possession of the employer, he can take the advantage and sell it at a rising price. So we can plainly see that the workingman under free coinage of silver has got to sell to the bidder, that is, sell his labor power at the lowest market price and consume it in return at the speculative market value. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party in the State, also in the nation, that offers the true remedy for the disease of which mankind is suffering throughout the civilized world. Its offer is the abolishing of the present system of individual production and distribution so that the toilers can get the full product of their labor. So that they may sell their labor for equal value of another man's labor of the same length of time and he can buy any other man's labor at a non-speculative price. To put it in plain English, when the workingman gets almost the full value of his labor he can exchange it in return for almost the full value of some one else's labor. Production and consumption would be equally balanced, the surplus on the market would not be great and the employment of labor more permanent and prices steady. Only then and not until then will the workingmen realize the full benefit of their toil. In studying the different aims and tactics of the present political parties I have come to the conclusion that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party where the workingman can work out his own sal-

vation by voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket into power.

I gladly accept the honor which you have bestowed upon me with the nomination for the second highest office in the State, and I will do all in my power to spread and agitate the principle of Socialism through the abolishing of the present competitive system by substituting the co-operative commonwealth where every man who will labor shall enjoy the fruits of his labor, and those who can and won't shall be treated in the language of St. Paul, "The man that does not labor neither shall he eat."

M. S. HIRSCHFIELD.

OKLAHOMA IN LINE.

Formation of the First Socialist Labor Party Section and Address by the Same.

MEDFORD, O. T., Saturday, Aug. 28.—A meeting was held at the residence of O. M. Howard this p. m. for the purpose of organizing a Section of the Socialist Labor Party. O. M. Howard was chosen chairman and G. G. Halbrook as secretary. The platform and constitution were read by the secretary and the aims and objects of the organization explained by the chairman. After enrollment of names—twelve in number—O. M. Howard was elected organizer, and the election of permanent officers deferred until next meeting, which was set for Saturday, September 11. On motion the organizer was instructed to issue address and declaration of Section Medford, as follows:

ADDRESS.

Conscious of the terrible condition into which the people of earth have drifted because of the prevailing social system, and being fully convinced that the condition of the masses must continue to grow ever worse under the competitive and capitalistic form of production, we, the charter members of Section Medford, declare ourselves in favor of and now ready for a better form of government—the Socialist Co-operative Commonweath.

Desirous of rendering the greatest aid in our power to the accomplishment of the ends sought, and having determined that all so-called reform movements are at best only palliatives, we unequivocally declare our faith in the principles and organization of the Socialist Labor Party of America, and link our fortunes, energies and efforts, weak though they may be, thereto, with high hope that Socialism may prevail in our day, and a firm determination to demand and help secure even and exact justice to all.

We endorse and adopt the platform of principles and demands of the Socialist Labor Party of America entire, and send greetings to our comrades in the cause throughout the universe, assuring them that the fair Territory of Oklahoma will be represented in that grand procession which is steadily marching toward a more humane and just economic system and a grander era, with banner held aloft proclaiming our faith in the ultimate success of universal and ideal Socialism.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Interesting Items on the Movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23d.—I now take occasion to tell the comrades in the East through THE PEOPLE how we are getting along with our street meetings here in San Francisco, and show them that the "gold craze," that just now is epidemic here, has not swept us off our feet. We have had since the last week in April of this year up to date, not less than ninety-two street meetings conducted by the undersigned under the jurisdiction of the Central Committee of Section San Francisco, S. L. P. From two hundred to a thousand people have attended the meetings, and great interest is taken in what the speakers have got to say, and when some poor deluded fool cries out, "Go to work!" as often happens, it is hard to prevent the crowd from taking a hard-handed interest in him. The poor fools do not know anything better than WORK, and like a parrot cry it out on every occasion. The comrades have seen through our national organ an account of that egg party we had here not long ago. Well, it's a new way to do politics: lots of trouble to first buy the eggs, and then to let them ripen. Of course, that may boom the egg industry in this State. I wonder how many eggs our opponents think it is necessary to procure to carry the State? The Socialists here think more of their good solid literature than eggs, no matter how ripe, and the people at large seem to do the same. We have at the street meetings held this summer sold 458 copies of Merrie England, and other books, besides THE PEOPLE and the "New Charter," and for free distribution we have used up to date about 5,000 leaflets and manifestoes.

A policeman the other night said that he would arrest "the whole Socialist gang," as he expressed himself. If they did not "make so damn much fuss about it," he was not explicit as to whether he meant the public or the Socialists, and he decided not to give us any free advertising.

GUS BRAUN.

Assistant City Organizer,
Section San Francisco, S. L. P.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

"THE CONVENTION."

Report of the St. Louis Spectacle of last Aug. 29.

As Many Views as Delegates—Revolution and Conservatism at Once—Not One Clear Head—Every One Either Dodges or Prates, or Fesses, or Schemes, but all are on the Run.

BRIGHTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—I have just returned from the strangest convention the world has ever seen. Just what convention it was I am unable to tell. It was so strange it never had a name. Some called it by one name and some by another; it was generally spoken of as "the convention." I don't know whether I will be able to make myself understood what convention I have reference to. I don't like to be personal and call any bad names, but I know no other way of making myself understood than by describing it as that conglomerated mass of labor fakirs, reform fakirs, labor skimmers (farmers), single taxers, etc., who lately met in St. Louis. This is not a definite description of what I have reference to, as the convention was divided into as many different opinions on each subject presented as there were delegates. Probably the "Bill Posters' wall of Debs, Ratchford, Sovereign, et al," would be explicit. Or the "Debs, Ratchford, Sovereign Blunderbus" might be better. If you still fail to understand me, it is not my fault, but the fault of "the convention." At least you are no more stupid than the delegates in this respect, every one of whom failed to understand what it was convened for, and unable to tell what they had accomplished.

In the convention Ratchford proved himself to be a most wonderful piece of anatomy. He was both revolutionary and conservative. His one hobby that he brought to the convention was the suppression of the injunction. To suppress the injunction would be to suppress the courts, and to suppress the courts would be to suppress the constitution. And what could be more revolutionary than to suppress the constitution! And still several times he distinctly wanted it understood that he was conservative.

Sovereign merely repeated a few platitudes; his principal aim was "I am sick and tired of resolutions." His role consisted in affecting great earnestness.

But Debs was the lion of the day. If he has any grand principles for the salvation of the workingman it is not likely he will ever have another such opportunity to present them to the world. But did he present any such principles? No. It is true he said he was a Socialist, but never for one moment stopped to tell what Socialism is. It would seem if he was really a Socialist, he would have taken advantage of this extraordinary occasion to expound its principles. But instead he merely aired his empty oratory. I now feel convinced that he is a scheming demagogue, and thinks a few flowery sentences will entrap more people than scientific demonstrations. Indeed, I do not think he has the intelligence to grasp the deep and broad principles of Socialism. He does not care to trouble himself with them. It is true that the platform of the Social Democracy is taken from a part of the Socialist Labor Party platform, and the most vital part of our platform, the class struggle, was thrown into the waste basket. To run the Social Democracy on the lines of class consciousness would give no chance for fakes and bootlickers.

In his speech Debs said he would countenance an uprising of the people at the next convention, to be held in Chicago September 27. He was silent as to what the people would do after an uprising except to suppress injunctions. If you expunge from his speech the sentence "I am a Socialist," you would then have a speech that would turn a Populist or sixteen-to-one audience wild with joy.

Only one delegate seemed to have any future aim, and that was where he said "the big capitalist was not the greatest enemy of the toilers; it was the little capitalists or middle class."

When the fakirs can have no more hide from the strikers, they turn their attention to paring those not yet on a strike. It would seem the toilers are too fat in wealth to run an industrial race with the capitalist, and instead of adding some burden or responsibility to the capitalist, they propose to slice off some of the hide of the toilers themselves. The way they propose to do the slicing is for the workingman who has a job to lessen his store of wealth by donating his wages of every Good Friday to the striking miners. This was one of the resolutions passed at the convention. It would further seem that after a certain number of good Fridays, he will be relieved of his superfluous wealth, and then be able to run the industrial race with the capitalist. The sole business of the capitalist is skinning the toilers when at work, but if nothing impedes the course of the fakirs, the capitalist will soon have nothing to skin.

A nice spectacle in this age, 1897 in the year of our Lord, when the fakir can no longer skin his fellow craftsman, instead of turning his batteries on the capitalist, he stealthily takes the last bit of hide from the toiler who happens to be in the skinning vat. Henceforth when I pray, I will supplicate in the primitive style of the darkie, thusly: "Oh, Lord, deliver us from capitalism; if you have but one galling gun we implore you to first turn it on the labor and reform fakirs." C. R. DAVIS.

ON THE BREACH.

The Socialist Alderman Maguire at Work in Paterson.

The Capitalistic Management of the City Branded as an Intrigue and the Trick of a Creditor Dodging Bankrupt—Mayor and other Officers Exposed to Public Scorn.

New, Mr. President, allow me to consider once more, but very briefly, the important questions at issue; questions that no amount of political bossism on one side, and evasion, procrastination, tergiversation or financial makeshift on the other side, can either settle or keep dormant.

A tax ordinance was first passed by this body and vetoed by the Mayor. I replied at length to that veto. Not one of the facts which I then brought out was disputed; not one of my arguments was controverted. The false plea of the Mayor for "economy," so-called; the fact that he desired only to "economize" the meanness of the wealthy and to increase the debt of the city for the benefit of the Shylocks and monopolists who are sucking dry all its natural sources of income; the further fact that he was not only upholding but prompting the assessors in their preposterous attitude and perverse course; all this and more became so plain that no attempt was made to deny it.

Yet, in a spirit of conciliation that the Mayor did not intend to reciprocate, this Board, while rejecting all his plutocratic suggestions of false economy and substantially maintaining the position I had taken concerning the assessment of property and the mode of making necessary public improvements, cut down its tax ordinance from \$1,213,851 to \$1,171,006 (or \$42,845), by reducing the contingent account \$5,000, striking out the appropriations of \$1,000 for manual instruction and \$12,568 for the city's share of new sewers, and leaving out the amount of \$24,277, due the county, to be provided for by an issue of bonds.

Then began a campaign of intrigue having in view to establish the supremacy of the assessors and to whip the Board of Aldermen into complete submission; so that in the future the tax-dodging plutocracy of Paterson, acting through the Mayor and his appointees, might have the full control of the city's finances; no public service to be performed, except to the extent and in the way approved by the said plutocracy, whose sacred members would, of course, be so assessed as to bear a constantly decreasing share of the public expenditure.

In this campaign the conspirators adopted tactics that were admirably fitted to their object. They did not undertake to deny, refute or even discuss the points made here against the methods of the assessors. This they could not do. Therefore they ignored the issue entirely. While admitting that they could not give facts and figures until the assessors had finished their work, yet they continued to boldly, brazenly assert that enough property could not be found, and they exercised upon this board, by means of private conferences with its individual members, all the pressure they could bring to bear, in order to compel it to abandon its position and to make a further enormous reduction in the city budget. It was important, mark you, to have this board act quickly, in the dark, that is, in advance of the returns of the assessors, so that any criticism to which the work of these appointees might subsequently be subjected should have no practical effect upon the accomplished fact of an ordinance passed by this board and signed by the Mayor. In other words, we had been told that in passing the first ordinance this board had acted prematurely. Now we were to be told that in passing a second ordinance we could not act too prematurely.

In the meantime, in order to create the impression that the wind of "public sentiment"—poor public sentiment!—was blowing their way, one of their officious organs, which styles itself the friend of the poor man, took up the plutocratic trumpet and gave a great blast. A certain tax-payer, who for some reason is not very popular among the working people—a man who is not my friend, although I am, perhaps, largely indebted to him, or rather to his unpopularity, for my first election to this body—a certain William Strange, I say, who pays taxes to the amount of \$6,000 instead of the \$15,000, or more, that he ought to pay if his property was correctly assessed, was held up to the public gaze as a benefactor of the people. Think of it! were we told; \$6,000 a year! \$500 a month! \$125 a week! \$20 a day! 80 cents an hour! 1-3 cents a minute! How could you ask such a liberal man, such a great philanthropist, to part in favor of the municipal treasury with a greater portion of the skin of his wage workers? Another benefactor was the Gas Company! Who pays the taxes of the Gas Company? At what price would it sell the franchise that the city gave it? There were other benefactors—a whole circus full of them. I spare you the list; it is ludicrously sickening.

At any rate the campaign of intrigue is coming to an end. A critical moment has been reached. A tax ordinance, made by the Mayor, or made to fit him and his assessors, is to be pressed upon this body before any one of its members can ascertain the extent to which the constitution, the law and equity among

taxpayers, have again been violated in the assessment of property. What are its features as compared with the ordinance which it is intended to supplant?

First of all, as a matter of course, the appropriation of \$25,000 for permanent street improvements is wiped out; for the Mayor must have his way, and the plutocratic scheme of bonding the city for such improvements as the wealthy alone are entitled to must be carried out. Let the "great unwashed," who can afford no improvements, go to—where they belong. No improvement is needed there. For the purpose in view, however—that is, for such improvements as will exclusively benefit the wealthy—it is not \$25,000, obtained by taxing in full those beneficiaries that the Mayor proposes to spend; it is \$50,000 or \$60,000 obtained by bonding the city, and the burden of which will bear most heavily upon those whose little property is assessed at a much higher rate than the property of the wealthy. It is even contemplated to continue this bonding process for the special object in view until it reaches \$200,000, and by that time more bonding may be authorized. How does all this agree with the Mayor's declaration, in his veto, that he was opposed to the increase of the municipal debt?

As to the rest of the so-called "cutting down," amounting to an additional sum of \$44,000, it is (with one single legitimate exception, which is, however, of little importance, and affects only the current year) a pure sham and false pretense. It is no cut at all. It is a mere postponement of payments which will have to be met next year, either by at last raising the tax to a greater extent than it would have now to be raised or by increasing the bonded debt, floating notes, etc. And this is called finance! Pshaw! It is the merest kind of capitalistic trickery.

Look at this in particular. By a trick that would be more creditable to the bookkeeping and creditor-dodging ingenuity of a bankrupt than to the administration of a great city, a deficiency of \$21,000 is created in the school appropriation; in consequence of which the payment of a portion of the salaries earned by the teachers this year shall have to be delayed until next year. In the meantime the other city servants, including his honor the Mayor, will promptly draw their own salaries. Now, if it is necessary for this great city to resort to such contemptible makeshifts, why don't the Mayor begin at home. I am a poor man, and think I earn by hard work every cent I get; and that is, probably, the reason why I am a poor man; but I should first go without the small aldermanic stipend before I used my authority as an alderman to delay one minute the payment of a school teacher.

Do you now realize that in adopting the wasteful policy and contemptible makeshifts which, under the false name of "economy," the Mayor insists upon in order to assert his dominion and prolong the assessors' misconduct, this board not only cannot do away with the pending issue; not only cannot delay it; but can only precipitate it by spreading and intensifying the indignation which at last is beginning to be felt by a large number of citizens? The duty of this board is glaringly plain. Let it sternly refuse to do anything other than what it has already done until the assessors, not only of this city, but of this county, have been compelled to do their full duty, as traced out by the constitution and the law.

And why should this board hesitate? The City Council has told you right here that if the assessors were called before the proper tribunal they would not have an inch of legal ground to stand upon with their slippery boots. True, these men are full of bluff and bluster. According to a newspaper report, they had the audacity to say that "they would be justified in taking action against Alderman Maguire for his utterances." I said, and I repeat, that they have violated the constitution, the law and every principle of equity in their assessment of property; that in presuming to consider how much the city should spend and what the total amount of taxation should be, instead of considering simply what each piece and kind of property was actually worth, they have assumed over this board and over the people dictatorial powers, which they do not now and shall never possess; and that in assessing certain properties at 60 per cent. or more, and other properties at 30 per cent. or less, of their actual value, they have followed not a straight but a crooked line in the performance of their functions. All this I said; all this I wrote in black ink on white paper; all this I have allowed to be published, and while I have nothing to retract, I shall have much more to say, if, as I am credibly informed, they have this year increased the valuation of property of people of comparatively small means without correspondingly increasing the valuation of property of certain wealthy persons—all for the obvious purpose of destroying the effect of my exposures by alarming the small property owners, creating among them the false impression that higher assessments NECESSARILY meant higher taxes TO THEM, and therefore arraying them (and those still more numerous, who, propertyless, may be influenced by them), against justice, against their own interests, to the detriment of the city as a whole, and for the benefit of a few tax-dodgers. Now let them "take action." This may, after all, prove the best way of bringing to light many facts which would otherwise remain forever in obscurity. This may afford me the means, which I do not now possess, of dragging before the courts, as unwilling witnesses against the methods by which they profit, and with their own books in evidence, some of the tax-dodgers that the assessors claim to be unable to reach. By all means let them "take action."

But if they do not take action against me, I hope that you will at last take action against them. Don't make any mistake about the "public sentiment."

(Continued on Page 3.)

PROSPECTUS

Of the Cigar Rolling Machine Company.

NO KILLING WITH LABEL.

The Keyes-Baker Cigar Rolling Machine Company of England. With "Lord" Bateman as Chairman, Prepares to Invade America, and to Give the Labor Fakirs in the Cigarmakers' Union a Chance to Consume in Salaries for "Label Agitation" Some More Wealth Squeezed out of the Bank and File, in Trying to "Kill the Machine with the Label."

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire Messrs. Keyes and Baker's invention for the construction of cigar rolling machines, as embodied in the various patents hereinafter mentioned, and all further improvements on such patents, and the right to any improvement, modification, alteration, or new invention that Messrs. Keyes and Baker may make or acquire, bearing upon or in any way connected with the said machines for the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, including Cuba, and for all other countries, with the exception of the United States, Canada, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.

The remarkable invention for which the foregoing patents have been granted is the outcome of years of experimenting and the expenditure of a large amount of money by the patentees, Messrs. Keyes and Baker, who have succeeded in inventing a machine proved by large practical working and experience to be capable of rolling and finishing cigars more perfectly and at considerably less than one-fourth of the cost entailed in their production by hand labor.

The efficiency and value of the patents have been proved, not by mere theoretical tests, but by what has already been accomplished by a Company which acquired the patent rights of the machine for the UNITED STATES in the early part of last year, and who paid to Messrs. Keyes and Baker, for the acquisition of this patent alone, a sum equivalent in English sterling to OVER £86,000. After some delay, which is always incident to the commencement of operations by a new Company, business was actively commenced in the United States in May, 1896, and as a result there are at the present TIME 475 MACHINES let out on lease, whilst the orders on hand amount to a further 700 machines, and the extraordinary demand which has now sprung up for them points to some 5,000 being leased within a comparatively short space of time.

The terms upon which the machines are let out on lease in the United States are as follows: A yearly rental of 200 dollars (£40), payable in advance, is charged for each machine, the lessee having to undertake not to sublet the same nor to remove it from the building in which he states in his application it is his intention to use it. He further undertakes to give access at all times to employees of the lessor, in order that they may see that the machine is being properly handled and not unfairly dealt with, and at the expiration of his lease he is to return the machine in the same condition in which he received it, fair reasonable wear and tear alone excepted.

As a complete machine can be produced at a cost of under £10, it will be seen that upon the present output of machines by the American Company—namely, 1,175—a profit is shown of not less than £35,250 for the first year, whilst this profit will be increased to £47,250 for each subsequent year (as the first year has to bear the entire cost of the production of the machine), without taking in consideration the additional profits arising from the fresh orders which are continually coming to hand.

The machines have been already inspected in full work by a great number of the leading cigar manufacturers of the United Kingdom, who have stated their entire approval of them and complete satisfaction with their working, and they have further decided to adopt them in their factories so soon as this Company can supply them.

The Directors propose to carry on the business of the Company, so far as the patent for the United Kingdom is concerned, upon similar lines to those adopted by the American Company now working the United States patent—namely, to let out the machines on lease at a yearly rental, and they are in receipt of tenders from eminent engineering firms to supply the same to their order complete at less than £10 per machine.

The Directors consider that there will be no difficulty in leasing at least 1,500 machines in the United Kingdom alone upon terms which would show a profit of £45,000 for the first year and £60,000 for each subsequent year, while from the sales of the Continental and other patents, either privately or to subsidiary companies formed to acquire and work them, profits considerably in excess of the total capital of this Company should easily be secured.

For Contracts see full Prospectus. Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, Brokers, and Auditors, and at the offices of the Company. May 26th, 1897.

Labor saved by using the DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN FREE! For a short while. FREE!

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours. Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Millant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. R. Hayes, 115 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held September 7th Comrade Furman presided. The financial report for the week ending September 4th showed receipts, \$37.07; deficit, \$29.58. Favorable reports were received from the organizers and also from the Pennsylvania State Committee.

Section Peoria No. 2 reports that the old charter cannot be found, and it was decided to grant them a new one. Charters were also granted to new Sections in Medford, Okla., and Anderson, Ind.

Upon application, the name of Section organized some weeks ago at Tarentum, Pa., is changed to Section Arnold, Pa. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and all Friends of the Cause.

Comrades:—The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing expenditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our receipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organization is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agitation must be maintained and the field worked for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose, the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund," and thus enable not only the party selections, but all friends of the cause to contribute their mite. The amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Chas. H. Matchett, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1.00
For a Starter..... 1.00
Jean Heurt, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Total..... \$3.00

Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., August 31st.—Section Detroit had a well attended meeting last evening. The organizer, Comrade M. Meyer, reported that he had visited Grand Rapids and met some of the old Section members. A meeting had been arranged for in the Turn Hall, and Meyer was to have a debate with an Anarchist. When the debate was ended all present agreed with Comrade Meyer that the true class-conscious movement was the Socialist movement, and that only on the lines of the Socialist Labor party. Meyer stated that the movement would not have been so far behind in Grand Rapids had it not been for one Braunschweig, an Anarchist, sent there a number of times to agitate from Chicago, and that Braunschweig had influenced the Grand Rapids comrades to abandon the Socialist Labor party.

Another meeting will be advertised in Grand Rapids in a short time, and a reorganization of that Section will be completed.

The Section decided that as it could not very well establish a local paper and be sure of making a success of such an enterprise at the present time, that it would make an effort to boom our official organs.

Copies of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts" will be distributed at our open air meetings, and the speakers will solicit subscriptions, as well as other comrades. It is to be hoped that a great deal may be done for our press in this manner, and it is also the only correct method to work up a good sound local movement.

A City Campaign Committee was elected, consisting of Comrades Gus. Zanders, Max Meyer, Richter, Kleindienst and Schneck. This committee will take charge of the campaign at once. The campaign has really been on for the past two or three months, and we have held open air meetings every week on the Campus Martius, and in every instance the meetings were successful. The crowds of people that come to listen to the gospel of Socialism grow larger from week to week.

Comrade Krumm, of Cleveland, was with us Saturday, and made a splendid address to the crowd on the Campus.

Our local speakers are devoting all their ability and energy to the fight at the open air meetings, and "there will be a hot time in the old town" in the near future. The speakers at these meetings are Comrades Meiko Meyer, S. Kleindienst and William Schneck.

The ward clubs will commence open air agitation this week, and all Detroit comrades should make it their duty to attend these meetings, as they can be a great help to the speakers. The 9th Ward Club will meet every Thursday at Joseph Golik's Hall, corner of Hale and Chene streets.

Fraternally,
WILLIAM SCHNECK.

New York.

The next meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, September 11th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Delegates should not fail to be present.

NEW YORK.—Fourth Assembly District.—Comrade H. Simpson will speak on the subject: "Our Attitude to the Debs Movement," at the 4th Assembly Rooms, 765 East Broadway, on Friday, September 10th, at 8 p. m.

Notice From the N. Y. State Committee.

The following requirements of the law are to be observed in the filing of certificates of nomination:

Certificates of nomination for city offices are to be filed with the City Clerk from September 23 and not later than October 7.

Certificates of nomination for county officers and Members of Assembly are to be filed with the County Clerk from September 23 and not later than October 7.

Certificates of nomination for districts larger than a county (this year, for instance, Judge of the Supreme Court) are to be filed with the Secretary of State from September 23 and not later than October 2.

The Socialist Labor party can make all its nominations, for State as well as for local offices, by conventions or primaries, even in those districts, wards or counties where the Socialist vote was below 1 per cent. of the total vote polled.

It will, therefore, be easy for all Sections to make local nominations. The State Committee calls the attention of the Sections that, just this year, the nomination of a local ticket is everywhere necessary, because this year the State ticket consists of only one candidate: a Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Where no local nominations are made, the Socialist column would otherwise contain only one name.

Certificates of nomination, and further information can be obtained from the State Committee.

HUGO VOGT.

Secretary, State Committee, 184 William street, N. Y. City.

Calendar

of Organizations represented in Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings every 2d and 4th Saturday evening in month at 64 East 4th street.

Executive Committee meetings every Monday evening at 184 William street, Borough of Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Assembly Districts.

1st, 3d and 5th—Every 1st and 3d Monday in month at 455 West Broadway.

4th—Every Friday evening in month at 165 East Broadway.

7th—Every 1st and 3d Monday evening in month at 137 7th avenue.

8th—Every Wednesday at 66 Essex street.

9th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 288 10th avenue.

6th and 10th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at Rau's Hall, 414 5th street.

11th—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening at 436 West 38th street.

12th—Every Friday at 62 Pitt street.

13th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening at 342 West 42d street.

14th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 238 East 10th street.

15th and 17th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 437 West 53d street.

16th—Every Tuesday evening in month at 98 Avenue C.

18th—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening in month at 246 1st avenue.

19th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 849 10th avenue.

20th—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 231-233 East 33d street.

21st and 23d—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 19 Manhattan street.

24th—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 1059 2d avenue.

26th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at 313 East 71st street.

28th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 1497 Avenue A.

30th—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening in month at 206 East 86th street.

31st—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday in month in Gessler's Hall, 1689 Park avenue.

32d—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening at 304 E. 101st street.

33d—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 2105 2d avenue.

34th and 35th—Every Friday evening at 2842 3d avenue.

Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Sunday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Bohemian Branch—Every 2d Monday evening in month at 313 East 71st street.

Socialist Liedertafel—Every 2d Monday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Jewish Working Women Society—Every Friday evening at 209 East Broadway.

French Branch—Every 2d and 4th Monday in the month at 470 6th avenue.

Hungarian Branch—Every 1st Sunday evening in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

West Side Agitation Committee—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 342 West 42d street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

American Branch—Every Sunday evening at 515 Fulton street.

Danish Branch—Every 2d and 4th Saturday in month at 205 Ewen street.

6th Ward Branch—Every Friday evening at 208 Columbia street.

8th Ward Branch—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at 126 33d street.

16th Ward, Branch 1—Every Friday evening at 46 Ewen street.

16th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st Wednesday evening in month at 205 Ewen street.

17th Ward Branch—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Eckford Hall, corner of Eckford and Calmer streets.

19th Ward, Branch 2—Every Saturday evening in month at 83 Bartlett street.

21st Ward, Branch 2—Every Monday evening at 43 Ellery street.

21st Ward, Branch 3—Every 4th Wednesday evening in month at 874 Park avenue.

22d Ward, Branch 1—Every Saturday evening in Turn Hall, corner of 16th street and 5th avenue.

25th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Saturday in month at 1766 Fulton street.

26th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in month at Lohman's Park, corner of Liberty and Wyona avenues.

26th Ward, Branch 2—Every Friday evening at 93 Thatford avenue.

26th Ward, Branch 3—2d and 4th Thursday in month at Lohman's Park, corner of Liberty and Wyona avenues.

27th Ward, Branch 1—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 257 Hamburg avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 394 Hamburg avenue.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Branch Northfield—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Wygant's Hall, Corner of Jewett avenue, Port Richmond.

Branch Stapleton—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, Stapleton.

28th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday at 394 Hamburg avenue.

FACTS ON THE CONFLICT AMONG THE HEBREW COMPOSITORS.

Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83 was organized in 1888, and joined the United Hebrew Trades in October of the same year.

It was expelled by the United Hebrew Trades in 1891 for insubordination, having charged that the U. H. T. were a lot of swindlers, and when proof for the slander was demanded, refusing to present any.

After the expulsion that union had a strike on an Anarchist paper called the "Freie Arbeiter Stimme," and for the purpose of receiving the aid of the U. H. T. the slander was withdrawn, and the union was readmitted.

During this struggle one Raphael and others split away from the original union and organized an opposition, which received charter No. 317 from the International Typographical Union.

The struggle between these two unions lasted until August, 1894, when they amalgamated, remaining in the International Typo. Union.

In 1893 the Pressmen and Feeders' Union were requested by No. 317 to join the Int. Typo. Union, but they refused, and amalgamated with the Pressmen's Union No. 16, thus individually giving up their union.

In the time of one and a half years they lost all of their union shops, not being protected by the Int. Typo. Union, and hence reorganized as a new union, with the consent of the Hebrew-American Typo. Union. This reorganized union was admitted to the U. H. T. in July, 1896. Two months later the Pressmen and Feeders' Union had a strike at Lipschutz & Son, No. 173 East Broadway, for an increase of wages. The United Hebrew Trades ordered the Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83 out in support. After a wrangle in this union the order was obeyed. Thereafter the U. H. T. placed a boycott on the said shop, and three days later the Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83 decided to allow its members to re-enter the boycotted shop and work. The U. H. T. insisted on being obeyed, and when the Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83 paid no attention to the order, they were expelled for insubordination. On November 18th, 1896, the U. H. T. reported the circumstances to the General Executive Board. The union appealed to the G. E. B. on December 2d, 1896, and requested a delay to argue the appeal, which was granted.

On December 30th, 1896, a committee from Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83 was present at the G. E. B., but the Pressmen and Feeders' Union requested sufficient time to be represented also. The Hebrew-American Typo. No. 83 consenting, the request was granted.

January 13th, 1897, the case was heard and the decision of the U. H. T. unanimously sustained, and the Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83 ordered to obey or stand expelled from the S. T. & L. A., and charter revoked.

These are the facts at the bottom of the pending conflict among the Hebrew compositors, and the above is the record of the Hebrew-American Typo. Union No. 83, that now has the impudence to masquerade as a lecturer on unionism—with the effect, however, of being laughed at.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$1,764.36
Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J. 1.00
List 405, per Sec. Newark, N. J. 3.00
List 407, per Sec. Newark, N. J. 4.00
List 408, per Sec. Newark, N. J. 1.36
List 406, per Sec. Newark, N. J. 2.05

Bank..... 25

Neumann..... 25

Exler..... 25

Brignoso..... 15

Jakob Teer..... 15

Küthen..... 15

Pöchl, W. M..... 25

Total.....\$1,777.43

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to September 8th, 1897.

\$4,565.

The following amounts have been paid down to September 7th, incl.:
Previously acknowledged.....\$181.80
A. V. Hornum, Lincoln, Neb. 65; Charles Hansen, St. Paul, Minn. 80; American Section, Elizabeth, N. J. 67; Emil Fr. Kirchner, Jr., City, 81; G. Z., Philadelphia, Pa. 65; Otto Steidel, Providence, R. I. 65.
Total.....\$181.80

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY —OF THE— UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Orsmond's Store, Harrison avenue, near South St.

New Haven, Conn.

Comrade F. Serrin, 21 Nash street, is now agent for THE PEOPLE. Make your payments to him.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

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Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Hooks open for Balls and Pic-Nics.

Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

United Journeymen Tailors Union of N. Y.

Second Grand Conference Meeting.